

AMENDING OCCUPATIONAL
SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT OF 1970

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 17, 1998

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2877—a bill to prohibit quotas for OSHA workplace inspections. OSHA should not be using quotas to rate the performance of employees.

This activity would be fundamentally unfair to both the employees of OSHA and the companies that are being inspected. This bill places a prohibition on the practice of using citations or penalties to judge the performance of the employees of OSHA.

The incentive for excellent work done by the employees of OSHA should not be based on the number of fines they give or the number of citations they hand out. Each worker's performance should be based on the quality of their work and the professionalism that they exhibit.

This bill has received a wide range of support because it is a good bill. Supporters include the AFL-CIO, the Chamber of Commerce, the Coalition on Occupational Safety and Health, the National Federation of Independent Business [NFIB], as well as the Clinton administration.

The safety of our workers is an issue in which this Congress can not afford to play partisan politics. That is why I am encouraged that this bill has received strong bipartisan support.

The mission of OSHA is to save lives, prevent injuries, and protect the health of the American worker. Federal and State workers across this country are working together in partnerships with more than 100 million working men and women.

Everyone who works in this country comes under the jurisdiction of OSHA, with a few exceptions—such as miners, transportation workers, many public employees, and the self employed.

According to OSHA, its State partners, along with OSHA, has approximately 2,100 inspectors, plus complaint discrimination investigators, engineers, physicians, educators, standards writers, and other technical and support personnel spread over more than 200 offices throughout the country. This staff is charged with establishing protective standards, enforcing those standards and reaching out to employers and employees through technical assistance and consultation programs.

As a lawyer and member of the Judiciary Committee, I am concerned with the idea that OSHA would be favorably viewed based on the number of citations issued. Violations of criminal activity should be pursued based on the law, not based on the idea that rewards will be handed out to the reporting agency or employee. This legislation seeks to remedy this problem.

H.R. 2877 directs OSHA to focus on promoting safety for the American worker, instead of judging the performance of its workers on the number of citations and penalties that they issue.

There is no doubt that this bill will help OSHA in fulfilling its mission to save lives, prevent injuries and protect the health of Ameri-

ca's workers, not collect penalties or issue citations.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

SALUTE TO NORVEL YOUNG

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1998

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to a public servant who gave so much of himself to his community, and to education. Norvel Young, or as he is known, "Mr. Pepperdine" recently died, leaving a legacy of dedication and commitment to education.

Norvel Young has filled many jobs. He was a Christian minister, a magazine publisher, a university president and chancellor, a father, and a husband. He will be remembered for his devotion in all of these roles, but what the public will recall most is his vision and behind-the-scenes efforts that have made Pepperdine University one of the finest educational institutions in the country.

Starting his life-long relationships with Pepperdine in 1938, Norvel Young became a Pepperdine history professor at 23 years old—two years after earning a bachelor's degree from Abilene Christian College. After about three years at Pepperdine, Norvel and his wife, Helen, answered the call to ministry, moving to Nashville, Tennessee, where he preached for a church. Norvel and Helen dedicated 13 years solely to the ministry, while playing an instrumental role in founding a children's home, raising money for war-torn Europe, and establishing Lubbock Christian University. Expanding his ministries, Norvel also founded and edited two denominational magazines, 20th Century Christian, and Power for Today.

In 1957, Norvel returned to Pepperdine upon the request of Mr. George Pepperdine, who was looking for a business-minded educated to pull Pepperdine out of severe financial stress. Norvel accepted the challenge and became Pepperdine's third president, quickly bringing the university out of financial hardship. Norvel served as president until 1971, when he became chancellor. Although he officially retired in 1984, he never stopped being a strong advocate and benefactor for the university, donating \$2 million of his own money for Pepperdine's Center for Family Life.

Norvel was instrumental in raising money and recruiting quality students and faculty, building enrollment from 950 students to 9,500. In addition, he moved the school from its former 34-acre location to its renowned 830-acre campus in Malibu, and opened new schools of business, law, graduate studies, and studies abroad. Norvel took Pepperdine to new heights which may have seemed so impossible during the university's hard times. He took a small Christian school with modest holdings and turned Pepperdine into one of the most respected and prestigious educational institutions in the Nation.

There is no doubt that Norvel Young brought prosperity and important new ideas for Pepperdine. He will be greatly missed, but his legacy of Christian ministry and educational excellence will continue to benefit Pepperdine University, and all the lives who were touched by Norvel Young.

TRIBUTE TO SMALL TOWN
NEWSPAPERS**HON. ROY BLUNT**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1998

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to welcome our friends from the National Newspaper Association, who are in Washington this week to discuss "Critical Issues Facing America's Communities" as part of their annual Government Affairs Conference. Small town newspapers have been the cornerstone of our democracy since the first community newspaper was founded by Benjamin Harris in Boston in 1690. Clearly, they are deserving of our gratitude and recognition.

This year's president of the National Newspaper Association is my good friend Dalton Wright of Lebanon, Missouri. Dalton is the most recent example of a long line of notable journalists from the state of Missouri including Joseph Pulitzer, who started his career at the Westliche Post in St. Louis, and Walter Williams, who helped establish the nation's first school of journalism at the University of Missouri.

Small town newspapers, like the Strafford News Express in my hometown of Strafford, Missouri, are the ties that bind our communities together. Local residents look to their newspaper for school lunch menus, local weather forecasts, and information about upcoming community events. And, of course, most members of Congress use community newspapers to keep them informed of events back home so that we are better able to represent our constituents in Washington.

I hope that my colleagues will join me in recognizing the men and women of the National Newspaper Association for their service to our communities.

CONSIDERING SACAGAWEA FOR
NEW DOLLAR COIN**HON. DOUG BEREUTER**

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1998

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, as the new dollar coin receives further consideration, this Member encourages his colleagues to read the following opinion piece by Harold W. Anderson which appeared in the November 20, 1997, Omaha World-Herald. The article highlights the contributions of Sacagawea during Lewis and Clark's expedition to explore the Louisiana Purchase and the important role she played in the development of the country.

[From the Omaha World-Herald, November 20, 1997]

(By Harold W. Andersen)

SACAGAWEA'S LIKENESS GOOD CHOICE FOR COIN

It's not often that I find an opinion on The Washington Post editorial page with which I agree. (To be fair, I must concede that I doubt that my friend Kay Graham, former publisher of The Post, would find very many opinions in my column that she would agree with).

There was a letter from a Post reader that caught my eye—a letter with a suggestion well worth considering.

The letter writer, a resident of Washington, noted that there was a debate in the Senate over the likeness that should appear on the new dollar coin that is to be minted. The competing proposals include one for a replica of the Statue of Liberty and a proposal for a likeness that would depict a "woman of historical significance."

The Post's correspondent said this is his opinion.

"The introduction of the new coin provides a unique opportunity to give the recognition that is long overdue to Sacagawea, a great American woman of historical significance, a woman of indomitable spirit and undaunted courage whose image on a coin would be an inspiration to American women of all races."

The letter writer recalled that Sacagawea was a young Shoshone Indian woman who, with her newborn baby, accompanied Lewis and Clark on their epic expedition to explore the Louisiana Purchase. The letter recalled some of the details of Sacagawea's remarkable contributions to the success of the Lewis and Clark expedition—details recounted in Stephen Ambrose's beautifully written "Undaunted Courage, an Account of the Lewis and Clark Expedition," and told also in a recent splendid PBS documentary, "Lewis and Clark: the Journey of the Corps of Discovery."

The Post correspondent summarized his case for recognizing Sacagawea on the new dollar:

"To put her likeness on the dollar coin would be a tribute both to the contributions that women and Native Americans have made to the development of our nation and would be an inspiration to women from all facets of our society to be as great as they can be."

Sounds like a good idea.

PARKS IN PERIL

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1998

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, March 18, 1998 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

PARKS IN PERIL

As families throughout the nation plan their summer vacations, millions will include a visit to a national park on their itinerary. National parks offer an unsurpassed opportunity to enjoy America's natural beauty and learn more about her history. But many national parks are increasingly showing the strain of their popularity, possibly jeopardizing future generations' enjoyment of these national treasures. Congress is now examining proposals to address the needs of the park system.

SCOPE OF THE PARK SYSTEM

The National Park System comprises 376 units covering roughly 83 million acres. These units include national parks, monuments, battlefields, historic sites, recreation areas, lakeshores, and other types of sites. Every state but Delaware is home to at least one national park facility. Indiana has three: the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial, located in Spencer County in the Ninth District; the George Rogers Clark National Historical Park in Vincennes; and the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, along Lake Michigan in northwest Indiana. The National Park Service (NPS), part of the U.S. Department of the Interior, operates the park system, employing about 20,000 and benefiting from the efforts of its 90,000 volunteers.

STRAINS ON THE SYSTEM

In recent years, the park system has faced unprecedented strains from the increasing popularity of the system, declining funding, and development near the park's borders.

Funding: Though Congress has provided modest increases in funding for the NPS in the last few years, the NPS's budget has sustained substantial cuts over the last decade and a half. From 1983 to 1996, funding for the NPS dropped by 13%, adjusted for inflation. At the same time, Congress continued to add new parks to the system, placing even more demand on these limited funds. As a result, the NPS had to cut back on maintenance and repair of park facilities and infrastructure and has been hindered in trying to improve services to park visitors. According to the NPS, there is now a multibillion-dollar backlog of repairs, which the NPS is unable to accommodate in its \$1.8 billion 1998 budget.

Visitor growth: As the NPS has struggled to maintain more parks with fewer dollars, the number of visitors to national parks has continued to grow. In 1996, national parks received nearly 266 million visits, an increase of almost 30 million over 1986. The resulting wear and tear on park facilities and traffic congestion on park roads is troublesome, but more alarming is the degradation of the natural resources the parks aim to protect. For example, in Colorado's Mesa Verde National Park, heavy visitor traffic has caused the walls of some ancient cliff dwellings to deteriorate so much that visitors may no longer tour the famous Cliff Palace dwelling on their own.

In addition, the purposeful destruction of park resources, ranging from the cutting of live trees to the theft of Native American pottery, has increased by 123% over five years. At Petrified Forest National Park, for example, the NPS estimates that approximately 12 tons of petrified wood have been removed by park visitors yearly.

Development: Because of the parks' popularity, the surrounding areas have attracted hotels, restaurants, entertainment complexes, and other types of development. Near the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, for example, a large theme park lies just outside the north entrance and a new casino recently opened at the south entrance. Unfortunately, this development sometimes has adverse effects on the parks—visibility at the top of the Smokies has been reduced by 80% due to air pollution and air tours of the Grand Canyon produce noise pollution.

SOLUTIONS

In recent years, a number of proposals have been developed to create new sources of revenue for the NPS. First, private foundations are stepping up efforts to solicit large corporate contributions for the park system. Three large companies were recently honored for donating millions of dollars to refurbish the Washington Monument. While I am pleased to see support from the private sector, I do think that corporate alliances should be limited in order to preserve the parks from commercialism. Second, some have proposed letting certain national parks sell revenue bonds to finance infrastructure improvements. Third, some favor reforming concessions contracts to allow the NPS to get more of the revenue generated by food, lodging, and souvenir sales within the parks. Fourth, in 1996, Congress approved an experimental program which allowed about 100 parks to increase entrance fees and keep the additional money instead of funneling it to the federal treasury. Fifth, some have suggested more restrictive criteria for the creation of new national parks, as well as alternatives to placing important resources in the National Park System. Congress has in recent years, for example, designated several

"heritage areas," where the NPS supports state and community conservation efforts through start-up funds and technical assistance for a set number of years. The local communities would have the ongoing responsibility for these areas. However, legislation to expand the heritage areas program has been controversial because of concerns about private property rights.

OUTLOOK

The challenge for Congress and other policy makers is to balance the need to preserve our nation's tremendous natural and cultural resources while making them as accessible as possible to the public. In my view, this will entail putting more money into the park system to ensure adequate upkeep as well as some restrictions on access to particularly fragile resources. Congress should work with the NPS to explore alternative financing methods for park improvements. No one wants the parks to become overly commercial, but carefully crafted agreements with private organizations seem to me to be a promising source of future funding, though not a substitute for federal funding. In addition, Congress must use more discretion in creating new national parks, and not use the park system as an opportunity for pork barrel politics. The NPS must also further its efforts to work with the parks' "gateway communities" to ensure that development near the parks is done with an eye toward its effects.

Many Americans remember fondly family trips to the Grand Canyon, Yosemite, or the Statue of Liberty. We have an obligation to ensure that these and the many other natural wonders and historical treasures our country has to offer are preserved for Americans in the 21st century and beyond.

CONGRATULATIONS TO GEORGE A. MACDONALD FOR HIS YEARS OF SERVICE TO AMERICA'S AIRLINE INDUSTRY

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1998

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate George A. Macdonald on the occasion of his retirement after 42 years of exemplary service to America's airline industry. Captain Macdonald's hundreds of thousands of miles of flying have quite literally taken him to every corner of the globe as he manned cockpits for Pan American World Airways and United Airlines.

Born in Oakland, Capt. Macdonald worked his way through flying lessons so he could pursue his dream. Hired by Pan Am in 1955, he has moved forward while explosive technological advances transformed his job and economic tumult rocked the industry he loves. The list of planes he has flown with passengers aboard is right out of an aviation textbook. Boeing Stratocruiser 377, Boeing 707, SA-16 seaplane, DC-4, DC-6, Boeing 727 and the mammoth Boeing 747.

Over the years Capt. Macdonald has served his country, the world and the cause of freedom. When Pan Am was awarded a contract by the United Nations to fly planes in the Marianas, he transferred to Guam. It was there where he first received his captain wings and on his first flight in the left seat on the two-engine SA-16, one of the engines went out. With the Coast Guard in tow, Captain Macdonald